

Rumana

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Rumana <i>/ʁu.ma.na/</i>	
Type	Fusional-Agglutinative
Alignment	Nominative–Accusative
Head direction	Head-final
Tonal	No
Declensions	Yes
Conjugations	Yes
Genders	Yes
Nouns decline according to...	
Case	Number
Definiteness	Gender
Verbs conjugate according to...	
Voice	Mood
Person	Number
Tense	Aspect
Meta-information	

Progress	100%												
<table> <tr> <th colspan="2">Statistics</th></tr> <tr> <td>Nouns</td><td>100%</td></tr> <tr> <td>Verbs</td><td>100%</td></tr> <tr> <td>Adjectives</td><td>100%</td></tr> <tr> <td>Syntax</td><td>100%</td></tr> <tr> <td>Words</td><td>15 of 15</td></tr> </table>		Statistics		Nouns	100%	Verbs	100%	Adjectives	100%	Syntax	100%	Words	15 of 15
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Rumana (**Tifinagh: ⵜⴰⵔⴰⵎⴰⵏⵉⵜ**, **Arabic: روماني**, **French: Rouman**) is a **surviving Romance language** located in the North Africa (Specifically; Tunisia, Algeria, and Morocco). Rumana is consider official alongside with Arabic in Tunisia and some degree of official in Algeria.

Rumana survived in North Africa after the fall of Roman Empire especially in the bustling city and port where the citizen still trade with romance speaking people, But the declining started after the French Colonisation of Algeria and Tunisia because of forced usage of French and people favouring French compared to Arabic and Rumana, Though French is widely spoken, some rural areas or poor side of the bustling city keep using Rumana as their daily language especially Tamazight people using it to communicate with Arabs and French. After the independences, Rumana revival started especially after the Rumana Revolution in the 1989 when the people start fighting the legal usage of Rumana in Tunisia and Algeria in 1991. Now Rumana teaches in Primary school and Middle school alongside with Rumana Literature in High school, Although Rumana is still in revival, the usage of Rumana is going up in recent years.

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Classification and Dialects

Rumana is considered to be descended of older Romance language in the region,

though not proven, many think there is older version of Rumana that lost to history since Rumana was not written until French colonisation

Rumana also has several dialects based on the region they came from, for example

Dialect	Region	Unique Features
<u>Rumanalger</u>	<u>Nabeul-Jendouba</u>	<u>"Standard" Rumana</u>
<u>Rumisia</u>	<u>El Tareef-Tebessa-Biskra</u>	<u>Heavy Tamazight influence</u>
<u>Fruman</u>	<u>Djelfa-Tlemcen</u>	<u>Heavy Arabic influence, Even have Ayn and Sad</u>
<u>Garasumi</u>	<u>Oujda-Nador-Taza</u>	<u>Stressed Timed</u>

Phonology

Consonants

	Bilabial	Labio-dental	Alveolar	Post-alveolar	Palatal	Velar	Uvula
Nasal	m		n		ɲ		
Plosive	p b		t d			k g	q
Fricative		f v	s z	ʃ ʒ		x ɣ	ʁ
Affricate				tʃ dʒ			
Approximant	w		l		j		
Trill			r				

Vowels

	Front	Central	Back
High	i		u
Mid	e ε ě	ə	o ɔ ō
Low	a ǎ		

Phonotactics

Syllable Structure

Rumana is a (C)(C)V(C)(C) where consonant cluster can happen onsets like **/pl bl fl kl gl tr dr kr gr sk sht/** like **Planta and Kratu (Farm and Wallet)** where as the codas only allowed **/n m s l r t d k sh/** like **Kast (Movies in traditional senses)**. any illegal cluster would have a vowel insertion or simplification

Vowel sequences

since Rumana is derived from Romance language, any long vowel and short vowel will merge and create only one single vowel, any long and short vowel would not make any differences, Some diphthongs from Romance language also simplified like /ae/ to /e/, /au/ to /aw/ or /a/ and /oe/ to /ø/ or /e/

Stress pattern

Rumana is a syllable stressed language where every single syllable would be pronounced exactly the same length except for monosyllables or loan words, the stress would be at the Final Syllables or Second last Syllable

Writing System

Rumana officially uses Latin script with French orthography

Grammar

Nouns

Gender

Every noun is either **Masculine, or Feminine** and the gender can affect article agreement, adjective agreement and verb agreement, The general rule is all nouns end with **-a is Feminine** and the nouns end with **-u or -i or consonant is Masculine.**

Gender	Singular Articles	Dual Articles	Plural Articles
Masculine	Le	Li	Lis
Feminine	La	Lo	Los

Gender	Singular Articles (Inde)	Dual Articles (Inde)	Plural Articles (Inde)
Masculine	Un	Une	Unes
Feminine	Una	Uni	Unis

Number

any singular nouns would be unmarked unless its more than one, the root would be attached to a suffix and its very regular unlike other romance language

Gender	Singular Suffix	Dual Suffix	Plural Suffix
Masculine	-c	-e	-es
Feminine	-a	-u	-i

Case system

Rumana retains old Romance cases based on Particles, Fixed word orders and Possessive markers

Case	Function	Form
Nominative	Subject	No Marking

Accusative	Direct Object	-n suffixes
Genitive	Possession	-d suffixes

Adjective agreement

Adjective follow the noun and agree in gender and number

Verbs

Verb classes

Rumana has tree conjugation classes that is:

Class	Infinitive ending	Example
1	-ar	Lumar
2	-er	Bener
3	-ir	Shentir

Tenses

Present tenses

Present tense in Rumana split into three main class depending on the conjugation, and further split into the persn, for example:

Person	1st class	2nd class	3rd class
1st sing	-u	-u	-u
2nd sing	-es	-es	-is
3rd sing	-a	-e	-i
1st plu	-an	-en	-in
2nd plu	-as	-es	-is

3rd plu	-an	-en	-in
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For example, the word to eat would be Lumar if its stand alone, but if it's followed by pronouns, the ending would change like lumes for you speak

Past Tenses

there are two past tenses in Rumana that is Imperfective and Perfective

Imperfective Past tense would end with -ava for 1st class, -eva for 2nd, and -iva for 3rd

meanwhile Perfective Tense would end with -at for 1st class, -et for 2nd, and -it for 3rd

Future tense

Future tense does not conjugate anything in Rumana instead it would be marked by a particles va (Will)

Mood

Subjunctive verb

any subjective verb (used in hypotheticals, wishes, command or etc.) would end with -r if its end with vowel, if its end with consonant, the ending would be -ar

imperative mood

any verb would end with -as

Passive voice

Passive voice can be form with a particles Ser (To be) and the verb after would be conjugated into past tenses

Syntax

Basic word order

Rumana basically use SVO but would use different word order based on clauses type, that is

Clause type	Order
Declarative	SVO

Interrogative	VSO
Negative	SVO + Nau (No)

Head Directionally

Category	Structure	Direction
Verb Phrase	V+(O)	Head first
Noun Phrase	Det + N + Adj	Head first
Prepositional Phrase	Prep + NP	Head First
Relative Clauses	N + Rel Clause	AFTER the noun
Complement Clauses	V + Comp Clause	AFTER the verb

Negation

Use the particles Nau before the verb

Question

Yes/No Question

Can be formed by using VSO word structure or Particles Ke in front of the sentences with rising intonation

Content Question

Question mark goes to the front

Mark	Meaning
Ki	Who
Ke	What
Andi	Where
Kandi	When

Poroki	Why
Ki	How

Relative Clauses

The Question mark would be put before noun

Adjective Order

Adjective usually follow after a noun with some adjective may precede for emphasis

Prepositions

Head initial

Preposition	Meaning
Di	Of
A	To/At
Kowun	With
Anda	In/At

Coordination and Subordination

Structure	Word
And	e
But	ma
Because	porku
That	ku

Example text

"La ruza bela ki lumu il omo no mori, mas vive inda il giardin da sempre"

/la 'ru.za 'be.la ki 'lu.mu il 'o.mu no 'mo.ri | mas 'vi.ve 'in.da il d͡ʒar'din
da 'sem.pre/

DEF.F.SG-rose-beautiful-REL-speak-3SG.PRES-DEF.M.SG-man-NEG-
die-3SG.PRES-but-live-3SG.PRES-in.LOC-DEF,M,SG-garden-of-
forever

***"The beautiful rose that the man speaks of does not die, but lives
in the garden forever"***



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